

POETRY.

From Greenwood's Magazine.
THE GREENWOOD SHRIFT.

Outstretched beneath the leafy shade
Of Windsor Forest's deepest glade,
A dying woman lay;
Three little children round her stood,
And there went up from the greenwood
A wailing wail that day.

"O mother!" was the mingled cry,
"O mother, mother! do not die,
And leave us all alone!"
"My blessed babes!" she tried to say,
But the faint accents died away
In a low sobbing moan.

And then life struggled hard with death,
And fast and strong she drew her breath,
And up she raised her head;
And peering through the deep wood maze,
With a long, sharp, unearthly gaze,
"Will he not come?" she said.

Just then, the parting breath between,
A little maid's light form was seen,
All breathless with her speed;
And following close, a man came on,
(A portly man to look upon),
Who led a panting steed.

"Mother!" the little maiden cried,
Or e'er she reached the woman's side,
And kissed her clay-cold cheek—
"I have not idled in the town,
But long went wandering up and down,
The minister to seek."

"They told me here—they told me there—
I think they mocked me every where;
And when I found his home,
And begged him on my bended knee
To bring his book, and come with me,
Mother! he would not come."

"I told him how you dying lay,
And could not go in peace away
Without the minister;
I begged him, for dear Christ, his sake,
But oh! my heart, was fit to break—
Mother! he would not stir."

"So, though my tears were blinding me,
I ran back, fast as fast could be,
To come again to you;
And here—close by—this squire I met,
Who asked (so mild) what made me fret;
And when I told him true,

"I will go with you, child," he said,
"God sends me to this dying bed,"
Mother! he's here, hard by."
While thus the little maiden spoke,
The man, his back against an oak,
Look'd on with glistening eye.

The bride on his neck flung free,
With quivering flank and trembling knee,
Press'd close his bonny bay;
A stately man, a stately steed,
Never on greenward paced, I rede,
Than those stood there that day.

So, while the little maiden spoke,
The man, his back against an oak,
Look'd on with glistening eye
And folded arms; and in his look,
Something that, like a seraphic look,
Preach'd—"All is vanity."

But when the dying woman's face
Turned toward him with a wishful gaze,
He stepp'd to where she lay;
And kneeling down, bent over her,
Saying—"I am a minister—
My sister! let us pray."

And well, without e'en book or stole,
(God's words were print on his soul)
Into the dying ear,
He breathed, as 'twere an angel's strain,
The things that into life impart,
And death's dark shadow's clear.

He spoke of sinner's lost estate,
In Christ renewed regenerate;
Of God's most blessed decree;
That not a single soul should die
Who turns repentant with the cry
"Be merciful to me."

He spoke of trouble, pain, and toil,
Endured but for a little while
In patience—faith—and love—
Sure, in God's own good time, to be
Exchanged for an eternity
Of happiness above.

Then—as the spirit ebb'd away—
He raised his hands and eyes, to pray
That peaceful it might pass;
And then—the orphan's sobs alone
Were heard, as they knelt every one
Close round on the green grass.

Such was the sight their wandering eyes
Beheld, in heart struck mute surprise,
Who rein'd their coursers back,
Just as they found the long astray,
Who in the heat of chase that day
Had wander'd from their track.

But each man rein'd his pawing steed,
And lighted down, as if agreed,
In silence at his side;
And there, uncovered all they stood—
It was a wholesome sight and good—
That day for mortal pride.

For of the noblest of the land
Was that dead hush'd, bare headed band;
And central in the ring,
By the dead pauper on the ground
Her ragged orphans clinging round,
Knelt their anointed king.

The royal minister was George the Third. The anecdote is related on the authority of the Reverend George Crabbe, the well known poet of humble life.

MORAL & RELIGIOUS.

There are three modes of bearing the ills of life; by indifference, which is the most common; by philosophy, which is the most ostentatious; and by religion, which is the most effectual. It has been acutely said, that 'philosophy readily triumphs over past or future evils, but that present evils triumph over philosophy.' Philosophy is a goddess, whose head indeed is in heaven, but whose feet are upon earth; she attempts more than she accomplishes, and promises more than she performs; she can teach us to hear of the calamities of others with magnanimity; but it is religion only that can teach us to bear our own with resignation.

A BEAUTIFUL ARGUMENT. To a young infidel who was scoffing at Christianity, because of the misconduct of its professors, the late Dr. Mason said:—"Did you ever know an uproar to be made because an infidel went astray from the paths of morality?" The infidel admitted that

he had not. "Then don't you see," said Dr. M. "that by expecting the professors of Christianity to be holy, you admit it to be a holy religion, and thus pay it the highest compliment in your power?" The young man was silent.

JOHN RANDOLPH'S MOTHER. The late John Randolph, some years before his death, wrote to a friend as follows:—"I used to be called a Frenchman, because I took the French side in politics; and though this was unjust, yet the truth is I should have been a French atheist, if it had not been for one recollection, and that was when my departed mother used to take my little hands in hers, and cause me on my knees to say—"Our Father who art in Heaven."

PORK MAKING.

The season for fattening swine is at hand—but is it a profitable business or not? The answer must depend upon a great many circumstances, such as the facilities for procuring food and the convenience of preparing it—cost of labour, and price of the articles in the market—as also the propensity of the breed to lay on fat.

Our friend, Paine Wingate, who is at the business again, with his apple sauce and oat meal, carefully noting the expenditure and the increase. He has a large orchard, and the apples come to him cheaper than they would to a person who has to purchase a pig and the materials for fattening him, make it more profitable than to purchase in the market at 6 cents per pound? If he is a careful and saving man, he probably can do it. A writer in the number of the Cultivator for May, 1836, makes the following statement: He purchased two pigs Dec. 23d, 1834—gave for them \$6.50—they weighed 316 lbs. and were 8 months old. They were put in a warm pen, and fed regularly with six quarts per day, (in 3 feeds) of rye or corn meal until October.

The feed was then increased to nine quarts per day, until the 7th of December, when they were killed, being about twenty months old, and weighing 1138. They were fed on grain 349 days, and drank the refuse milk of two cows, and a few weeds from the garden. He goes on to state that if we allow one third off in dressing, they gained in live weight a fraction under three lbs. and a half per day, and cost each day about ten cents.

They ate fifty-five bushels of corn and rye; the grain was ground fine, and the toll taken out; in cold weather it was scalded and fed warm, in warm weather it was fed dry; and milk poured on it in the trough—none was ever made into a swill and fermented.

The grain cost 62 1/2 cts. per bushel—\$34 37—value of pork \$7 per hundred—79 66—deducting first cost and grain, leaves a balance in favor of the producer of 39 28.

This is pretty fair profit; but let us review the process and vary it to suit our latitude, and see whether there be gain or loss. In the first place he purchased the shoats much cheaper than it can be done with us. We should be doing pretty well to get them for twice that sum, say \$13.00. The regularity and precision with which they were fed, and the warmth of their pens, kept them quiet, and disposed to fatten—these things cost no more in our region than in New York, and should be practiced much more than they are. In the next place, we should do well to get corn or rye meal at a dollar a bushel, instead of 62 1/2 cts. This would amount to \$55.00, and the probability is, that \$6 per hundred, would be all that could be obtained for them, at a time when corn is a dollar a bushel. The expense then would be \$68.00, and the sales \$68.28—making 28 cts. against them. But cannot pork be made equally as good with cheaper materials? We answer, yes. Apples, potatoes, oats and pea meal, barley meal, &c. will make it. Barley meal is thought to be equally as good as rye or corn. At 67 cents, 55 bushels will amount to \$36.85, instead of \$55.00, and consequently reduce the expense of feeding \$18.15, which of course would give nearly that profit, allowing that they come up to the same weight. From the above calculation, it follows that pork-making is not a lucrative business; but may be made moderately profitable to those who have plenty of cheap but nutritious food for hogs, and take suitable care of them. We have this to comfort us, that the pork we do make, is genuine pork, and not the flabby, oily stuff which is brought from the forests of the far west, and actually worth one half more in the economy of a family.

To Farmers.

JOHN C. CROSMAN, manufactures and keeps constantly for sale, at his shop, STRAW CUTTERS, which for usefulness and cheapness are superior to any other machine of the kind in use, as will appear by the following testimony of gentlemen who have used them and tested their utility.

STRAW CUTTER. The undersigned having used the straw cutters made by John C. Crosmann of St. Johnsbury, give it as our opinion that in cheapness, durability and usefulness they exceed any machine in known use, as fodder saving machines.

It is not liable to get out of repair, occupying a very small space, and so light as to be easily carried into the arm. We cheerfully recommend the use of it to every farmer, for the purpose of cutting straw, hay or corn fodder, fully believing that it will in one winter save in fodder more than double the expense of a machine.

CHARLES ROBERTS,
JOSEPH H. INGALLS,
SILAS HOUGHTON,
E. B. CHASE,
E. FAIRBANKS,
EZRA IDE,
LEONARD HARRINGTON,
St. Johnsbury Plain, Sept. 7, 1837. 6—t

Powder.

30 BBLs. POWDER from Smith's Mills Southwick, Ma. for sale at manufacturers' prices, by HIRAM TRACY. Wells River, Aug. 25, 1837. 4—w

Mr Walker, a clergyman in Connecticut, was visited by Lawyer Reed who had formerly been a preacher. The parson, acquainted with this circumstance, insisted upon Reed's tarrying over Sunday; he consented, and preached in the forenoon from Job, i. 7. Then satan answered the Lord, and said, from going to and fro in the earth, and from walking up and down in it. Doctrine. "The Devil is a Walker." In the afternoon; Mr Walker, a little chagrined at the satirical discourse of the quondam priest, retorted upon him from Math. xi. 7. A Reed shaken by the wind—Doctrine, "Instability is peculiar to Reeds."

Bible and School Book Depository.

ROBY, KIMBALL & MERRILL, No. 21 North End, Main Street, Concord, N. H. PUBLISH and keep for sale a large supply of BIBLES and SCHOOL BOOKS, among which are, the Family Quato Bible, with a map of Palestine, Copper Plates, Index, and Brown's Concordance; also, the Polyglot and small Bibles, done up in various styles of binding; a very neat Testament, on large type, for old people. Orders for School Books properly attended to, on liberal terms. Concord, N. H. August 1, 1837. 1—w

Walton's Daily Journal.

THE subscribers will publish a daily paper during the ensuing session of the Legislature, of the size and form of the daily of last year, containing reports of the proceedings of the Legislature, of Congress, and the news of the day. The paper will be issued in the afternoon of each day, (Sundays excepted) in time for the mails which close in the Evening. Terms \$1.

Members of the Legislature and others, who will forward us the money shall receive one copy gratis for every five subscribers.

The Watchman & Journal [weekly] will be furnished through the session for 25 cents—three months for 50 cents. E. P. WALTON & SON, Montpelier, Sept. 15, 1837. 8—w

White Lead, Linseed Oil, &c.

1000 LBS. Philadelphia White Lead, a superior article;
100 Gallons Linseed Oil;
White Lead ground in Oil, Spirits Turpentine, together with a complete assortment of PAINTS;—for sale by HIRAM TRACY. Wells River, Aug. 25, 1837. 4—w

DR. WM. EVANS' MEDICAL PREPARATIONS. As the enjoyment of health depends on preserving the complicated functions of the stomach, liver, intestines, and lungs, in a healthy and vigorous state, through the operations of which the body receives its growth, its nutrition and its support. It can no longer be astonishing that when these viscera are deranged and cannot perform their proper functions, the whole system should suffer and become disordered. The blood is made from the contents of the stomach, has its red color and vitality given to it by the action of the lungs, and as it performs its duty in circulating through the veins and arteries, has its yellow or bilious excrement, which may be termed its refuse or worn out sediment, collected and discharged by the liver. These viscera, then, are the antimonial mechanism or apparatus by which the blood is manufactured and preserved; and it is therefore obvious that the state of these should be the first consideration of the physician. Now there are various causes that will affect and derange these organs with which the blood has nothing whatever to do. Thus the stomach may be utterly debilitated in one moment, by affliction, grief, disappointment, heat of the weather, or any other nervous action; and be wholly unable to digest its food. Is the blood to blame for this? A nervous action of long continuance will produce settled dyspepsia, with head ache, bile, mental and physical debility, and a funeral retinue of other evils. Is the blood to blame for this? Intemperance; by inflaming the coats of the stomach, and leaving it in flaccid prostrate weakness, and an undue quantity and continuance of purgative medicine by producing the same effects, will put this organ almost out of use for digesting wholesome solid food, and thus impoverish the blood and the whole system. Is the blood to blame for this? Again, with regard to the lungs, it is well known, that a slight cold, occasioned by damp feet or by a current of air, will inflame the bronchia, all down through the branching air tubes of the lungs and create either excessive mucous, or that dreadful insidious disease, consumption, with pustules and suppuration of the lobes, which through timely remedies may prevent, no earthly skill can cure. Is the blood of the fair and blooming victim to blame for this? So the liver, when climate, sedentary habits, intemperance, or other prostrating causes have withered away or paralyzed it with distention, become unable to carry on its duty. Is the blood to blame for this? In cases of nervous debility, and instead of discharging it through the gall bladder, leaves it to come through the skin in jaundiced and sallow fluids, and to rush upon the stomach in irregular and excessive quantities. Is the unfortunate blood to blame for this? No: these vital organs are never affected by the blood, until after the blood has been affected by them; they are its makers and masters, and it is merely their work and their passive agent.

Knowing this to be a sound and demonstrated fact in science and experience, Dr. W. Evans' system of practice is in faithful accordance with it. He aims to keep the stomach, the lungs and the liver in vigorous and regular action, as the three great fountains of health and life. For this purpose he describes his beautifully efficacious *Apertient Pills* (acknowledged by medical men who have analyzed and recommended them to be equal to any in the world) in cases which require the cleansing of the stomach and bowels, and his celebrated *Camomile or Tonic Pills*, in cases of nervous irritability, tonic weakness, or general debility. A vast majority of human diseases having their origin in the general sympathy of the principal viscera with the nervous system; he thus seeks diseases in the most subtle fibres of its roots, instead of vainly hoping to extricate it by plucking off its leaves and more distant branches. His *Apertient Pills* will do all that any purgative medicine can do, that is, thoroughly cleanse the stomach and bowels; and his *Camomile or Tonic Pills*, containing as they also do the most delightful anodyne known in medicine, will do, have done, and are continually doing more to strengthen, restore and sustain the human constitution than any other medicine that has yet been discovered. Of this he has innumerable proofs, and this no man can deny without falsehood.

Dr. Wm. Evans' medical preparations are for all stomach and nervous diseases. In indigestion, dyspepsia, bilious affections or liver complaints, heartburn or acidity in the stomach, tightness at the chest, loss of appetite, pain in the side or flatulency, hypochondriacism, low spirits, palpitations of the heart, nervous weakness, fluor albus, seminal weakness, general debility, bodily weakness, chlorosis or green sickness, flatulency or hysteria, faintings, hysterics, head ache, hiccup, sea sickness, night mare, gout, Rheumatism, asthma, tic douloureux, cramp, spasmodic affections, nausea, vomiting, pains in the side, limbs, head, stomach or back, dimness, or confusion of sight, noises in the inside, alternate flushings of heat and chilliness, tremors, watchings, agitation, anxiety, bad dreams, spasms, will in every case be relieved by an occasional dose of *Evans Camomile Pills*.

Ladies during the time of pregnancy, are often troubled with sickness, vomiting, heartburn, head ache, tooth ache, hysterics and other troublesome symptoms effectually removed by these preparations. Sold at the Bookstore of E. P. WALTON & SON, Montpelier, Vt. 2—ly

Strayed or Stolen.

STRAYED or Stolen from the enclosure of Hiram W. Katherin, on or about the 24th of August, 1837, a brown HORSE, five years old, has a natural tail, and carries his head low. JASON BABCOCK. Charleston, Sept. 15, 1837. 7—3w

Brick for Sale.

THE subscribers have for sale 125,000 of Brick at their kiln. SANFORD THAYER, JOHN THAYER, JR. St. Johnsbury, Sept. 18, 1837. 7—1f

Came into the Enclosure

OF the subscriber in July last, two sheep marked "J. W." The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away. JOHN ARMINGTON. St. Johnsbury, Sept. 18, 1837. 7—3w

To Physicians.

A FULL and complete assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, at the lowest prices. Orders by stage or otherwise, promptly attended to. HIRAM TRACY. Wells River, Aug. 25, 1837. 4—7

Look! Look!

THE subscribers are intending to start for Boston the first of next month, previous to which time they must receive lots of cash. Those from whom cash is due are requested to help us to the "needful." SHEDD & JEWETT.

September 16, 1837. To those having Butter to dispose of we would say—we will take it on debit at a price we may mutually agree upon, or we will sell it in Boston and account for the avails. Any wishing to let us have Butter are requested to bring it in soon. 7—1f S. & J.

Notice.

THOSE indebted to the subscriber, or to the late firm of Brackett & Bacon, are informed that he will be at the Store of John Bacon at Pussumpic Village on Tuesday and Friday of each week until the first day of October for the purpose of closing his business.

The time has arrived when said demands should be paid, and a further extension than the above time must not be expected for necessity compels him to say that it cannot be granted.

Those that do not avail themselves of this opportunity to make payment may find their demands in possession of Charles Davis, Esq. of Danville. S. G. BRACKETT. Waterford, Lower Village, Aug. 1, 1837. 1—1f

IMPORTANT. THE TEETHING

OF INFANTS. The time of dentition is a most important period of the infant state, and subject to many complaints and dangers. Above a tenth part of infants die at this particular juncture, by symptoms proceeding from the irritation of the exquisitely sensible nervous part of the gums which eventually induce fever, inflammation, gangrene, twitching of the tendons, convulsions, &c. which formidable symptoms can at all times be obviated from causing such infantile mortality, by mothers and nurses promptly allaying the local irritation of the parts. To effect this desirable object, Doctor J. L. Parish's celebrated Symp. for INFANTILE TEETHING is unrivalled, when applied to the infant's gums, (according to the directions,) it universally produces immediate relief, it is so pleasant and palliating that all babies will instinctively allow the gums to be rubbed with it. This remedy has saved thousands of infants from a recurrence of that fatal complaint—convulsions—even after the child had several attacks of the malady! Sold at 100 Chatham street, New York, and at the Bookstore of E. P. WALTON & SON, Montpelier, Vermont. 4—ly

Look at This.

CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale at my Factory at H. Paddock's Furnace, WINDOW SASH, of various kinds and sizes. PANNEL DOORS, of 4, 6, and 8 pannels, from 1 to 2 inches thick, suitable for outside and inside doors. Window Blinds of different sizes.

He would just say to the public that his Sash, Blinds and Doors are made of the first rate stock by experienced workmen, and in the latest style, and sold on reasonable terms. Please to call and look.

N. B. All orders by Mail or otherwise punctually attended to.

LINDORF MORRIS

St. Johnsbury, August 7, 1837.

Foundry and Machine Shop.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of the County of Caledonia and its vicinity, that he is ready to answer all orders for IRON CASTINGS AND MACHINERY.

His Foundry is under the superintendence of Mr. JOHN C. PADDOCK, who is an experienced workman in all the various branches of the Iron Foundry business, such as Loam, Dr. Sand, and Common Moulding. His workmen are of good habits, and well acquainted with the business. The Furnace will be kept in constant operation with a good Stock of Iron and Coal. Scotch Iron will be kept constantly on hand for Machinery and other soft castings.

His Machine Shop is under the superintendence of Mr. AMASA KASSON, who is a first rate workman, both in Iron and Wood. Within the last year the Machine Shop has been furnished with new TURNING LATHES, or ENGINES, one of which is superior to any in the State. It is constructed for turning large Shafts, Mill Spindles, Sawmill Cranks, Gudgeons, &c. and for boring Cylinders, Pumps, Hubs, Boxes, &c. &c. This Lathe will turn the length of fourteen feet, and diameter of three feet. He has one other Lathe for cutting screws of all kinds, such as taps for screw plates, right and left hand thread, thread of different shape, such as square, sharp or conical.

Among the articles manufactured at the works, are TURNING LATHES of all kinds, for wood and iron, CAST IRON WHEEL HUBS, for large and small wagons, with wrought iron axletrees, turned and fitted in the nearest order; also, axletrees with pipe boxes.

Orders for patterns, Castings, or Machinery, left with J. C. Paddock, at the Foundry, or by mail, will be promptly attended to.

HUXHAM PADDOCK.

St. Johnsbury, Aug. 1837. 1—1f

Fire! Fire!

THE members of the Vermont Mutual Fire Insurance Company are hereby notified that the following assessments have been made by the Directors, on all notes in force, on the following days, to wit:

Nov. 19, 1836,	11.4 of 1 per cent.
Dec. 8, " "	1.2 " " " "
January 13, 1837,	1.4 " " " "
March 11, " "	1.4 " " " "
March 26, " "	1.4 " " " "
May 10, " "	1.4 " " " "

Making 3 per cent. assessment for the year; which is to be cast on the original amount of the premium note, without reference to any endorsement, and the same to be paid to the Treasurer, at his office in Montpelier, on or before the 18th day of October, 1837. An opportunity will be presented to forward assessments by the members of the Legislature, and those who neglect to forward the amount when due, are referred to the 8th Section of the Act attached to each policy for the consequences. By order of the Directors, HOMER W. HEATON, Treasurer. Montpelier, Aug. 10, 1837. 3—3w

Improved Diving Flue Stoves.

E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO. have on hand and will constantly keep for sale an assortment of this excellent article, which for economy, convenience and durability is surpassed by none in use. St. Johnsbury, August 8th, 1837. 1—4f

DR. BRANDRETH wants no college, no institution, no monopoly, no charter, he being quite satisfied to rest on the patronage of the public for the success of his grandfathers' UNIVERSAL VEGETABLE PILLS, established in England, 1751. "Science should contribute to the comfort, health, and happiness of mankind."

THESE celebrated Pills of which eighty thousand boxes have been sold in N. York since July, 1835, are now recommended by thousands of persons whom they have cured of consumption, influenza, dyspepsia, headache, pains and sense of fullness in the back part of the head, usually the symptoms of apoplexy, Jaundice, Fever and ague, bilious, scarlet, typhus, yellow, and common fevers of all kinds, asthma, gout, rheumatism, nervous diseases, liver complaint, pleurisy, inward weakness, depression of the spirits, ruptures, inflammations, sore eyes, fits, palsy, dropsy, small pox, measles, croup, coughs, whooping cough, quincy, cholera morbus, gravel, worms, dysentery, deafness, ringing noises in the head, king's evil, scrofula, erysipelas, or St. Anthony's fire, salt rheum, white swellings, ulcers, some of 30 years standing, cancerous tumors, swelled feet and legs, piles, costiveness, all eruptions of the skin, frightful dreams, female complaints of every kind, especially obstructions, relaxations, &c.

7500 testimonials have been received from individuals of the highest respectability. They in fact prove, and the cures they make, that there is no necessity for any other medicine.

Although Dr. B. has enumerated by name the above diseases, he is nevertheless of opinion with his grandfather, the late celebrated Dr. Wm. Brandreth, that there is only one disease, an impurity of the blood, which by impeding the circulation, brings on inflammation and consequent derangement in the organ or part where such impurity of the blood settles; and that it is the different appearances which this inflammation or derangement put on, that have caused medical men to designate such appearances by various names, but which are in fact, only the same disease, with more or less virulence. Dr. Wm. Brandreth was fully convinced of the truth of the above simple theory, that he spent 30 years in experiment and laborious research into the medicinal properties of the numerous plants composing the Vegetable Kingdom; his object being to compose a medicine which should at once purify, and produce by specific action, a removal of all bad humors from the blood by the stomach and bowels, as by the continuation of the use of such a medicine, such humors are sure to be carried off, and the blood assumes a state of purity; and whoever takes these Pills and perseveres with them, will be satisfied that Dr. Wm. Brandreth fully attained his philanthropic object. It is now an absolute and known fact, that every disease, whether it be in the head or feet, in the brain or meanest member; whether it be an outward ulcer, or an inward abscess, are all, though arising from many causes, reducible to this one grand effect, namely, impurity of blood.

In all cases they will be found a safe and simple remedy, yet all powerful for the removal of disease, whether chronic or recent, infectious or otherwise; and what makes them particularly adapted to this country, is that there is not the slightest liability to cold when taking them, indeed the system is absolutely less susceptible of cold when under their influence, than at any other time—therefore in this climate they are invaluable. Neither do they require change of diet or care of any kind. In England these Pills have been the only medicine of many families for periods varying from forty to sixty years and have always proved effectual in restoring health whenever an aberration from it has occurred. In many cases where the dreadful ravages of ulceration had laid bare ligaments and bone, and where to all appearance no human means could save life, have patients by the use of these pills been restored to good health, the devouring disease having been perfectly eradicated.

In consequence of the plainness of their operation and the dose not generally being required to be more than four or five pills, (merely keeping in view the drain upon the humors,) they are fast superseding every other preparation of professed similar import. Cases may occur where it will be proper to take twenty or even thirty or more pills; this must be considered with reference to highly inflammatory disease, or when great pain is experienced.

As Brandreth's pills prevent scurvy, costiveness and its consequences, seafaring men, and all travellers to foreign regions, should not be without them, in order to resort to on every occasion of illness.

N. B. Time or climate affects them not. Southern gentlemen will find this medicine one which will ensure health to people on their estates.

Cancers. Several cases of cure can be referred to; the cure is sure if perseverance is used.

Consumption. Reference can be made to numbers who have been cured in New York and Brooklyn of this disease. Findings. Dr. Brandreth has been assailed by the proprietors of other medicines, as a mercenary quack, because he is said to recommend his medicine in large quantities, and that no good medicine is so required. The fact is, that no medicine having Mercury, Arsenic, antimony, or Henlock in it could not be taken in large doses, because if it were such medicines would destroy life at once. He does not say the medicines to which he alludes have those ingredients in them, but it is evident, from their directions, that great care is required in the taking of them. Now, Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills can be taken at all times, in large or small doses, according to urgency of symptoms.

Such is the reputation, and so great the demand for the Genuine "Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills" that a counterfeit article is made, advertised and sold as genuine—and some individuals who sell the counterfeit pills, have advertised themselves as my agent—that I have found it necessary to preserve the reputation of my pills, and save the public from imposition, to furnish every agent with a certificate, which is as follows: "Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills."

SECRECY AGAINST COUNTERFEITS. The within named, Ferre & Parmelee, of Middletown, Conn. are my appointed General Agents for the State of Vermont, Connecticut (except Fairfield Co.) Hampshire, Hampshire & Franklin Counties, Mass.; Cheshire & Sullivan Counties, N. H. in the United States of America; And this letter which is signed by me, B. BRANDRETH, in my own hand writing, must also be signed by the within named General Agent, whose names will also appear in the principal papers in the United States. This caution has become absolutely necessary, to guard the public against the numerous counterfeits which are out of the above popular medicine.

B. BRANDRETH, M. D. New York, Feb. 22, 1837. GEO. P. WALTON, Montpelier, is General Agent for Vermont (excepting Windham, Windsor, Rutland & Bennington Counties,) and authorized to appoint and supply agents in the State, except the counties named above.

FERRE & PARMELEE. Caution. Purchasers enquire for certificate as above—all who sell the genuine pills have one. The following are Ferre & Parmelee's agents: GEO. P. WALTON, General Agent, Montpelier. Orleans Co. Hardwick, Strong & Delano; La Moille Village, Pennock & Dodge. Caledonia Co. Danville, Sias, Brainard & Palmer; Peacham, Joel Walker; St. Johnsbury, Shedd & Jewett; Lyndon, E. Chamberlain; Cabot, I. Cutting, Smith & Webster; Burke, Barker Hollow, Bemis & Dennison; Sutton, Isaac Dennison & Co. Essex Co. Guildhall, Allen Gould. 3—1y